

Astronomy & Physics Division Overview

Presented to

OS/SEUS

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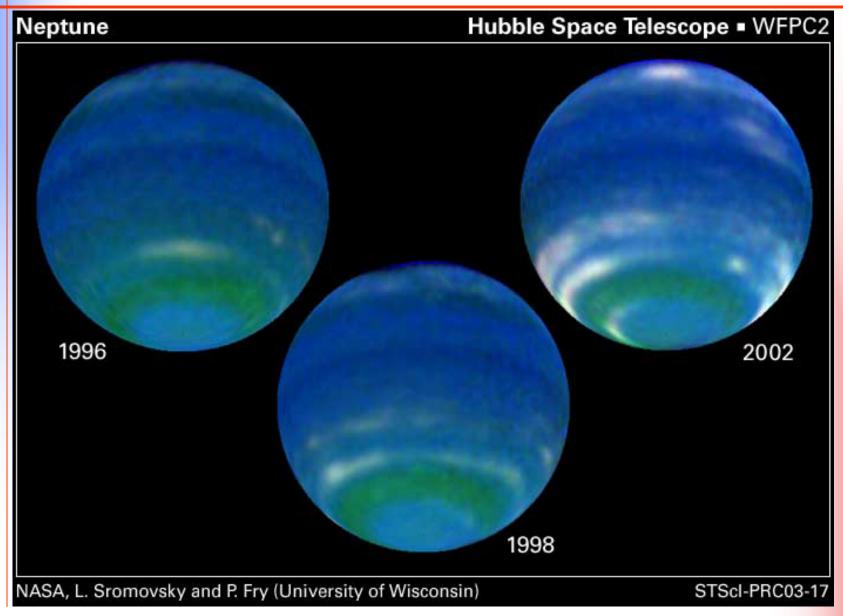
July 1, 2003

- Beyond Einstein
- Fabulous Science and Press Results
- Launches
- Challenges/Solutions
- Reviews and Blue Ribbon Panel



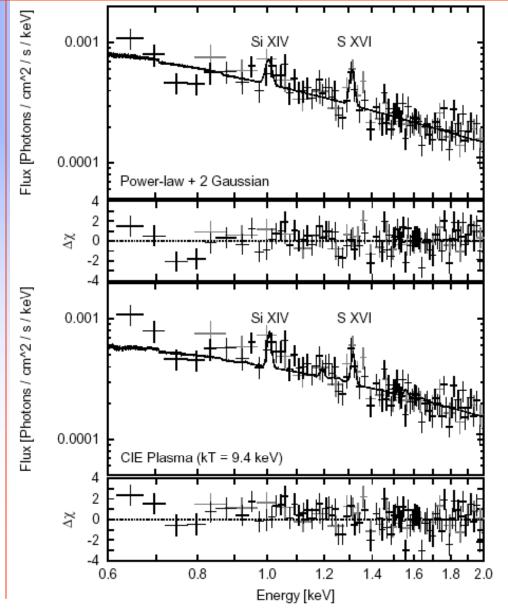
Science Highlights:

HST: Planetary Change of Seasons





Science Highlights: HETE

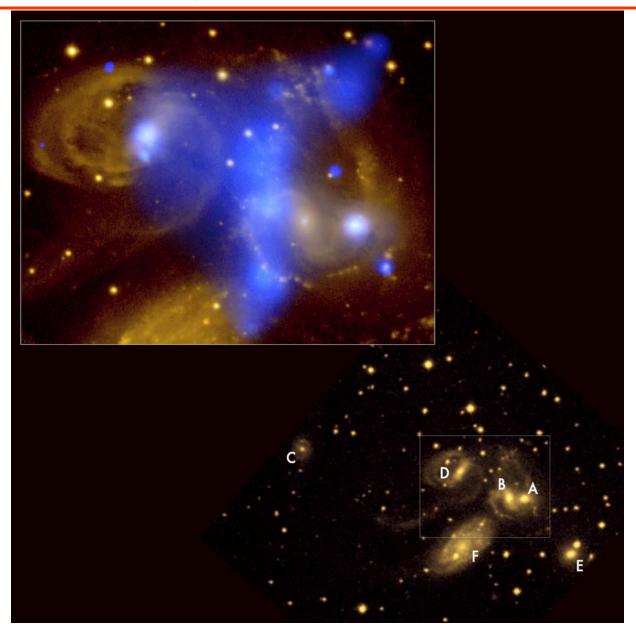


GRB Associated with Supernova

- GRB020813 is HETE detected long duration burst.
- Chandra HETGS spectral observations of afterglow.
- Low -z metals (S and Si) detected, but not Fe.
- Lines associate burst with a supernova.
- Lack of iron suggest burst occurred ≤ 2 months after supernova (Ni⁵⁶ -> Si⁵⁶ -> Fe⁵⁶)

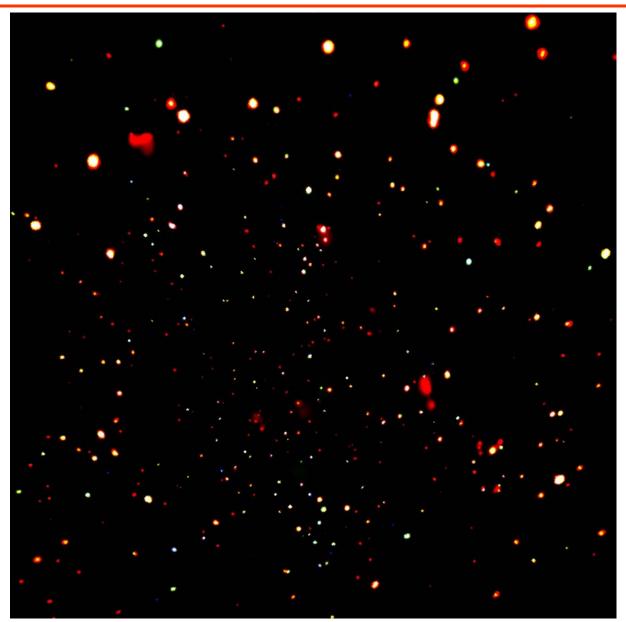


Science Highlights: Chandra - Stephan's Quintet





Science Highlights: Chandra Deep Field North





Science Highlights: **GALEX First Light**



FIRST LIGHT IMAGES FIELD DEDICATED TO SHUTTLE COLUMBIA ASTRONAUTS

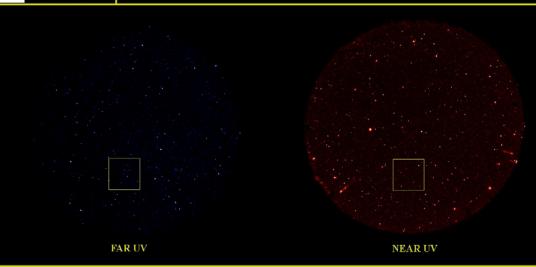


Image Facts

Field Location:

(RA,dec)=(16h 25m, +34d 20m) Directly overhead Shuttle Columbia at time of last contact.

Image size: 1.2 degrees diameter Integration Time:

FUV: 3 min 20 sec, NUV: 5 min Number of sources: FUV: > 400, NUV: > 1500

Total Number of photons detected: FUV: 400,000; NUV: 5,500,000

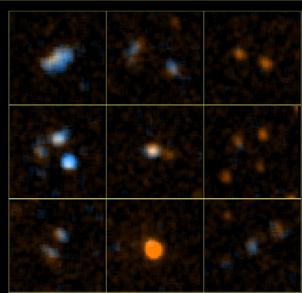
- radial streaks at edge of NUV image are due to stars reflecting from NUV detector window.
 circular enhancements are residual hot spots
- dithered by satellite motion.



Image size: 13 x 13 arcminutes True color image, with red sources brighter in Near UV channel, and blue sources brighter in Far UV channel. This represents about 1/30th of the total image area. A number of interacting galaxy pairs and triplets may be present in the field. These could also be individual star formation regions in single galaxies that will become apparent with deeper imaging.



Blowup of region, displayed in true color using both bands. 13 x 13 arcminutes. More than 100 objects are visible in this region. Blue objects are bright in FUV channel, red in NUV channel. Most objects are galaxies, and clustering is visible. Small misalignments are still present in these preliminary images.



Details of small (77 x 77 arcsec) regions around detected objects. The description gives some possible explanations for each object.

Left-to-right:

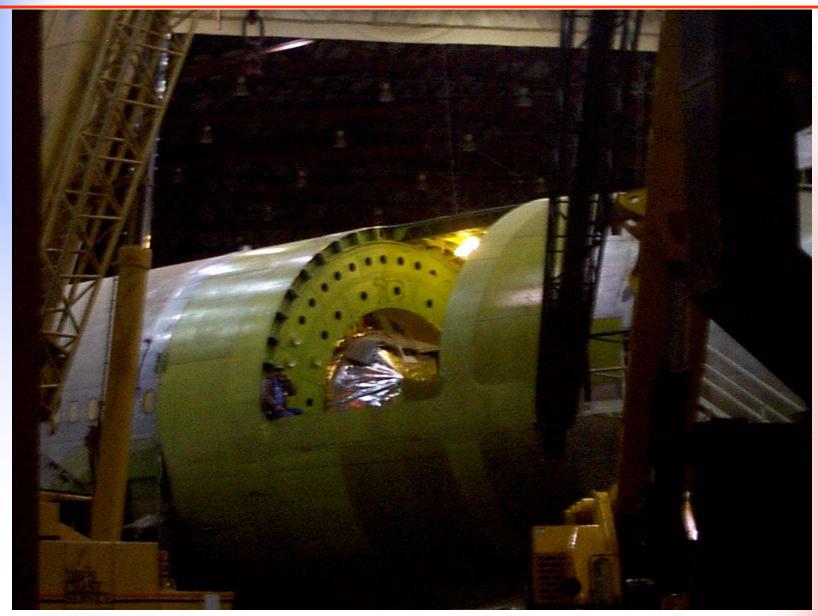
TOP: resolved galaxy, galaxy pair, red

MIDDLE: interacting galaxy group or large galaxy with star forming regions; small galaxy; 4 red galaxies in a group?

BOTTOM: galaxy pair; red star; galaxy quartet?



Science Highlights: SOFIA Telescope Support Installed





Space Science Updates

Chandra: Merging Supermassive Black Holes November 19, 2002

WMAP: Universe's Baby Picture February 11, 2003

HETE: Nearby Gamma Ray Burst March 19, 2003

RXTE: Cosmic Speed Limit on Pulsars July 2, 2003

Hubble: Planet related July 10, 2003

Note:

6 SSU's in SEU this year.

5 SSU's in Origins this year.



2003 Space Science Launches

- CHIPSat Launched from VAFB January 12.
- GALEX Launched from CCAFS April 28.
- Mars Rover Spirit Launched from CCAFS June 10.
- Mars Rover Opportunity Scheduled from CCAFS July 2.
- SIRTF Scheduled from CCAFS August 23.
- Gravity Probe B Scheduled from VAFB NET November 20.
- SWIFT Scheduled from CCAFS January 2004.
- CINDI Scheduled from KWAJ January 23, 2004.



Launches:

MER A (Spirit): NET June 10, 2003 $\sqrt{}$ MER B (Opportunity): July 2, 2003

Cape Canaveral, FL.

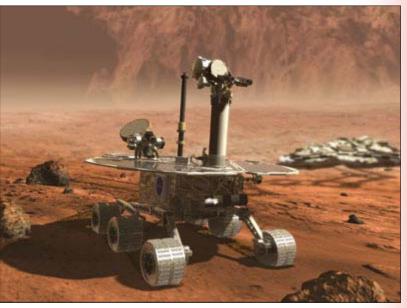
Launch vehicles:

Delta II

Primary Science Objective: Looking for Signs of Past Water on Mars.

The big science question for the Mars Exploration Rovers is how past water activity on Mars has influenced the red planet's environment over time.







Launch:

August 23, 2003 Cape Canaveral, FL.

Launch Vehicle:

Delta II Heavy

Primary Science Objective:

SIRTF will obtain images and spectra by detecting the infrared energy, or heat, radiated by objects in space.

Most infrared radiation is blocked by the Earth's atmosphere and cannot be observed from the ground.





Launch:

November 20, 2003 VAFB, CA.

Launch Vehicle: Delta II

Primary Science Objective:

Gravity Probe B uses four gyroscopes developed to test two predictions of Albert Einstein's general theory of relativity. While in a polar Earth orbit, it will measure how space and time are warped by the presence of the Earth, and how the Earth's rotation drags space-time around with it.





Launch:
January 2004
Cape Canaveral, FL.

Launch Vehicle: Delta 7320

Primary Science Objective:

The primary objective of the SWIFT mission is to determine the origin of Gamma Ray Bursts and to use them to probe the early universe.





Astronomy and Physics Operating Missions Status

La	unch/Phase	Apr	May	Jun	STATUS
HST	04/25/90 Prime	GRN	GRN	GRN	
Rossi XTE	12/30/95 Extended	GRN	GRN	GRN	
2MASS	04/01/97 Extended	GRN	GRN	GRN	
SWAS	12/3/98 Extended	GRN	GRN	GRN	
FUSE	06/24/99 Extended	GRN	GRN	GRN	
Chandra XO	7/19/99 Prime	GRN	GRN	GRN	High solar radiation event on 5/31 caused loss of 95 ksec science time. Cycle 5 review week of 6/22.
XMM-Newton	12/09/99 Prime	GRN	GRN	GRN	
HETE-2	10/08/00 Extended	GRN	GRN	GRN	
WMAP	06/30/01 Prime	GRN	GRN	GRN	
Integral	10/17/02 Prime	GRN	GRN	GRN	
CHIPS	1/15/03 Prime	GRN	GRN	GRN	
GALEX	4/28/03 Prime			GRN	



Structure and Evolution of the Universe Developmental Mission Status

	Launch	Apr	May	Jun	STATUS
GP-B	Nov '03	RED	YEL	YEL	Completed penalty T/V, accessing results. Star tracker anomaly reoccured. SIM 5 went very well.
SWIFT	Dec '03	GRN	YEL	YEL	Launch date moved to January 15, 2004. BAT has no schedule reserve.
Astro-E2	Feb '05	YEL	YEL	YEL	XRS PER held June 19, 2003, XRT vibration anomaly being investigated.
SPIDR	Jun '05	RED	BLK		Termination Letter sent to PI and GSFC on May 16th.
GLAST	Sep '06	GRN	YEL	YEL	NAR successfully held June 3-5, 2003. Addressing findings.
Herschel	2007	GRN	GRN	GRN	SPIRE kevlar suspension system having manufacturing problems.
Planck	2007	GRN	GRN	GRN	Cryocooler meeting held with ESA. Potential solution developed.
EUSO	2008			GRN	Recently selected Explorer Mission of Opportunity for ESA ISS mission.
LISA	2011	GRN	GRN	GRN	List and mgmt meeting schedule for July 5-9, 2003 in Pisa, Italy.
Con-X	2013	GRN	GRN	GRN	All technology areas progressing well.
Balloons	Ongoing	GRN	GRN	GRN	Flew 70 marble Hall of Fame presentation gauges to replace set lost on Columbia.

GRN	Proceeding on Plan, only normal, minor problems
YEL	Significant Problems or Concerns but feasible plan to resolve
RED	Major Problems; Solution path unclear



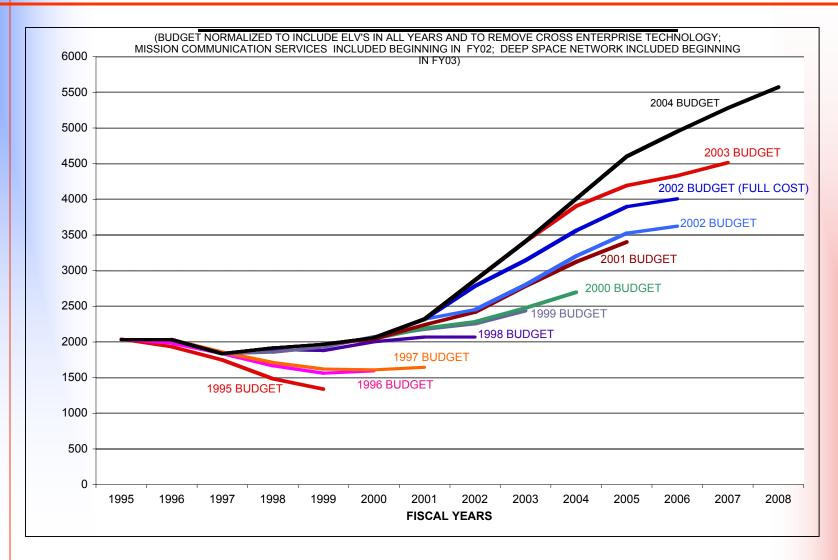
Astronomical Search for Origins Developmental Mission Status

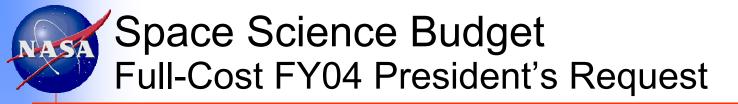
	Launch	Apr	May	Jun	STATUS
SIRTF	Aug '03	GRN	GRN	GRN	Observatory ready for launch.
		RED	RED	GRN	Rocket booster delam process now in place for certification of flight worthiness.
HST	Feb '05	YEL	YEL	YEL	Lack of a defined launch date for SM4 introduces uncertainty in projected ability
					of the obs. to continue normal ops if date slips beyond late 2005.
SOFIA	Apr '05	GRN	GRN	GRN	First power-on activation of the telescope assembly achieved, plus rotation
					accomplished in position for primary mirror installation in July.
Keck	2005	GRN	GRN	GRN	State Hearing Officer rec. granting permit upon approval of mgmt plan (by 12-31)
Interferometer		RED	RED	RED	2nd sci paper (to Nature on MGC4151) in prep.
LBTI	Sep '06	GRN	GRN	GRN	PLRA in last comment rev cycle. Phase E, Commissioning & Ops & Maintenance,
					Confirmation Review scheduled for July 8, 2003.
Kepler	2007	GRN	GRN	GRN	Received evaluation grade CCD's from vendor.
SIM	Dec '09	GRN	GRN	GRN	ICR held June 18. Received OSS approval to proceed into Phase B.
JWST	Aug '11	YEL	YEL	YEL	Delta-MDR/Initial Confirmation Assessment: June 17-20. Working toward
					confirmation for Phase B.
TPF	tbd	GRN	GRN	GRN	Technology demonstration mirror and all cryocooler contracts have been
					successfully negotiated.

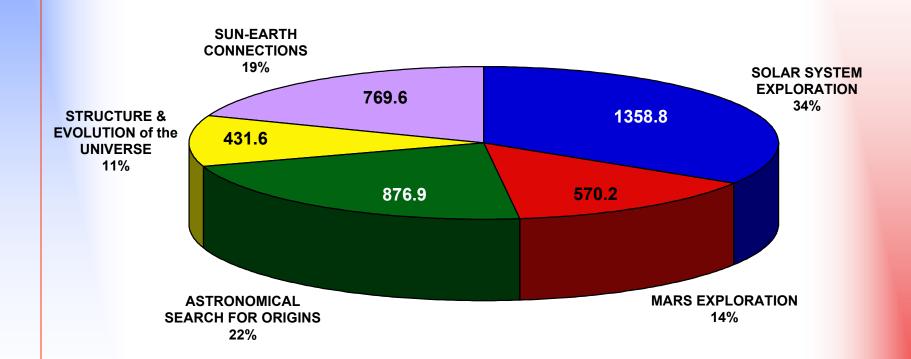
GRN YEL RED Proceeding on Plan, only normal, minor problems Significant Problems or Concerns but feasible plan to resolve Major Problems; Solution path unclear



Space Science Budget History







Astronomy and Physics FY'03 vs FY'06 Budgets

■ SIRTF

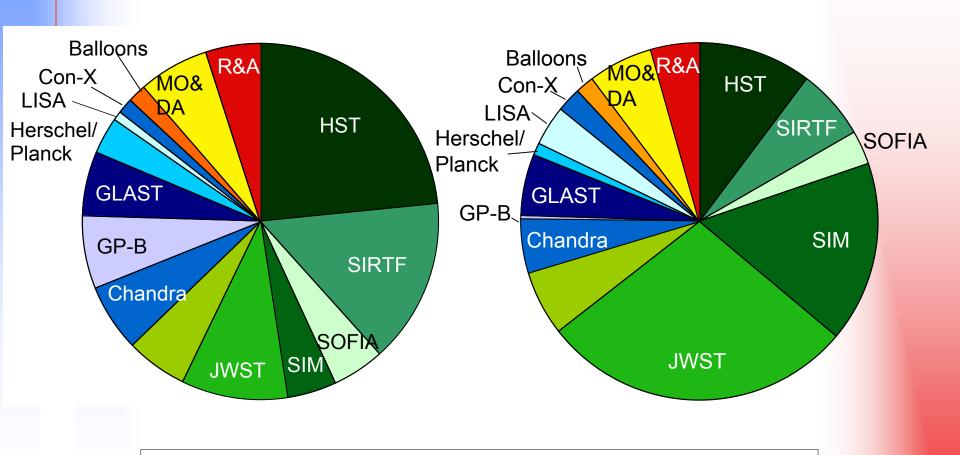
■ GP-B

■ Balloons

■HST

■ Chandra

☐ Future SEU



■ SIM

■R&A

■JWST

■ Herschel/Planck ■ LISA

■ Future Origins

■ Con-X

□ SOFIA

■ GLAST

■ MO&DA

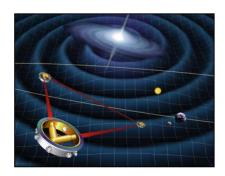
- Incorporates the existing NSI program and the new Jupiter Icy Moons Orbiter (JIMO) mission into a new initiative called Project Prometheus.
- Establishes an Optical Communications program, which enables revolutionary new data communications/transmission.
- Provides development funding for three key elements of the Beyond Einstein program: Constellation X, LISA and Einstein Probes.

Supports increased activity in priority programs



Beyond Einstein

- Significant expansion of efforts in NASA's Structure and Evolution of the Universe (SEU) theme, addressing its highest priorities as determined by the National Academy of Sciences' Decadal Survey.
- Funding for full development of two major missions: <u>LISA and Constellation-X</u>.





- Funding to initiate "<u>Einstein Probes</u>," a program that will begin later this decade.
 - this program consists of fully and openly competed missions (in the manner of the Discovery, Explorers, and New Frontiers programs) to conduct investigations that benefit the Beyond Einstein science objectives.